

Tataramon na Malay

Gikan sa Bikol Sentral na Wikipedia, an talingkas na ensiklopedya


An **Malay** (/məˈleɪ/^[5] Malay: *Bahasa Melayu* بهاس ملايو) iyo an mayoriyang tataramon kan Pamilya nin Austronesyo tinataram sa Brunei, Indonesya, Malaysia asin sa Singapura. An tataramon kan mga mga malayo, tinataram ini kan 290 milyong tawo^[6] sa pagitan kan kipot nin Malacca, kaiba an mga golid-babayon nin Tangway nin Malayo kan Malaysia asin sa subangang golid-baybayon nin Sumatra sa Indonesya, asin itinugdas man ini bilang katutubong tataramon sa parteng sulnupang golid-baybayon kan Sarawak asin Sulnupang Kalimantan sa Borneo. Ginagamit man ini bilang pankalakal na tataramon sa habagatang parte kan Filipinas, kaiba an mga parte kan Tangway nin Zamboanga, Kaislahan nin Sulu asin sa parteng habagatan kun saen may mga Muslim-iniistarang municipalidad nin Bataraza asin Balabac sa Palawan.

Toltolan

- Mikael Parkvall, "Världens 100 största språk 2007" (The World's 100 Largest Languages in 2007), in *Nationalencyklopedin*
- Uli, Kozok (10 March 2012). "How many people speak Indonesian" (http://ipll.manoa.hawaii.edu/indonesian/2012/03/10/how-many-people-speak-indonesian/). University of Hawaii at Manoa.

	Malay
	Bahasa Melayu / بهاس ملايو
Katutubo sa	<div> <div><u>Malaysia</u></div> <div><u>Brunei</u></div> <div><u>Indonesya</u></div> <div><u>Singapore</u></div> <div><u>Subangan na Timor</u> (bilang <u>Indonesya</u>)</div> <div><u>Tailandya</u> (bilang <u>Bahasa Jawi</u>)</div> <div><u>Isla nin Pasko</u> (<i>de jure</i>)</div> <div><u>Mga isla nin Cocos</u> (Keeling) (<i>de jure</i>)</div> <div><u>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</u>, <u>Philippines</u> (bilang pankalakal na tataramon sa <u>Malaysia</u>)</div> <div><u>Balabac</u>, <u>Palawan</u>, <u>Filipinas</u></div> </div>
Katutubo	<div> <div><u>Mga Malayo</u></div> </div>
Katutubong mga parataram	<div> <div>77 milyon (2007)^[1]</div> <div>Total: 200–250 milyon (2009)^[2]</div> </div>
<u>Pamilya nin Tataramon</u>	<div> <div><u>Austronesyo</u></div> <div> <div>▪ <u>Malayo-Polynesian</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Nuklear MP</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Sunda-Sulawesi</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Malayo-Sumbawan</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Malayic</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Malayan</u></div> <div>▪ Malay</div> </div> </div>
Mga amay na porma	<div> <div><u>Lumang tataramon na Malay</u></div> <div>▪ <u>Klasikal Malay</u></div> </div>

Mga pormang Estandarte	<u>Indonesian</u> <u>Malaysian</u> <u>Brunei Malay</u>
<u>Sistema nin pagsurat</u>	<u>Latino (Alpabetong Malay)</u> <u>Iskriptong Arabik</u> <u>(Alpabetong Jawi)</u> ^[3] <u>Alpabetong Thai</u> (sa <u>Tailandiya</u>) <u>Malay Braille</u> <u>Historiyang Alpabetong Pallava</u> , <u>Alpabetong Kawi</u> , <u>Alpabetong Rencong</u>
<u>Mga pormang pansinyal</u>	<u>Manually Coded Malay</u> <u>Sistem Isyarat Bahasa Indonesia</u>
Opisyal na estado	
Opisyal na tataramon sa	 <u>Brunei</u>  <u>Indonesya</u> (as <u>Indonesian</u>)  <u>Malasya</u> (bilang <u>Malaysian</u>)  <u>Singapore</u>
Binistado kan minoridad tataramon sa	 <u>Indonesya</u> (An Lokal na Malayo maugma sa estado nin panrehiyong tataramon sa Sumatra asin Kalimantan (Borneo) kaiba hale sa national standard kan <u>Indonesya</u>) ▪ <u>ASEAN</u>
<u>Sa regulasyon kan</u>	<u>Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa</u> ; <u>Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka</u> (Institusyon nin Tataramon asin Literatura); <u>Majlis Bahasa Brunei-Indonesia-Malaysia</u> (Brunei–Indonesia–Malaysia Language Council – MABBIM) (a trilateral joint-venture)
Mga kodigo nin tataramon	
<u>ISO 639-1</u>	<u>ms</u> (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/langcodes_name.php?iso_639_1=ms)
<u>ISO 639-2</u>	<u>may</u> (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/lang

	codes_name.php?code_ID=288) (B)
	msa (https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/lang_codes_name.php?code_ID=288) (T)
ISO 639-3	msa – inklusibong kodigo Indibiduwal na mga kodigo: kxd – Brunei Malay ind – Indonesian zsm – Standard Malay jax – Jambi Malay meo – Kedah Malay kvr – Kerinci xmm – Manado Malay min – Minangkabau mui – Musi zmi – Negeri Sembilan max – Norteng Moluccan mfa – Pattani Malay
Glottolog	indo1326 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/indo1326) partial match ^[4]
Linguasphero	31-MFA-a
	
<input type="checkbox"/> An Indonesya <input type="checkbox"/> An Malaysia <input type="checkbox"/> An Singapore asin Brunei, kun saen an Standard Malay iyo an opisyal na tataramon <input type="checkbox"/> An East Timor, kun saen an Indonesian sarong panhirong tataramon <input type="checkbox"/> An Habagatang Tailandiya asin an Cocos Isl., kun saen an iba pang mga klase nin Malayo an tinataram	

<http://ipll.manoa.hawaii.edu/indonesian/2012/03/10/how-many-people-speak-indonesian/>.

Retrieved on 20 October 2012. "James T. Collins (*Bahasa Sanskerta dan Bahasa Melayu*, Jakarta: KPG 2009) gives a conservative estimate of approximately 200 million, and a maximum estimate of 250 million speakers of Malay (Collins 2009, p. 17)."

3. "Kedah MB defends use of Jawi on signboards" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121029105406/http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=%2F2008%2F8%2F26%2Fnation%2F22168989&sec=nation>). The Star. 26 August 2008. Archived from the original (<http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=/2008/8/26/nation/22168989&sec=nation>) on 29 October 2012. <https://web.archive.org/web/20121029105406/http://thestar.com.my/news/story.asp?file=%2F2008%2F8%2F26%2Fnation%2F22168989&sec=nation>.

4. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). *"Indonesian Archipelago Malay"* (<http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/indo1326>). *Glottolog 3.0*. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
5. Laurie Bauer, 2007, *The Linguistics Student's Handbook*, Edinburgh
6. 10 million in Malaysia, 5 million in Indonesia as "Malay" plus 250 million as "Indonesian", etc.



Sarong tamboan an artikulong ini. Makakatabang ka sa Wikipedia sa pagpoon (https://bcl.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tataramon_na_Malay&action=edit) kaining pahina.

Pinaghugot gikan sa "https://bcl.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tataramon_na_Malay&oldid=170286"

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